Arrival of the Steamship Nova Scotis Off Father Point.

PROGRESS OF THE FENIAM MOVEMENT

MORE AMERICANS ARRESTED.

Suspicious Vessels Hovering off the Coast of Ireland.

PENIAN PRIVATEERS TO BE FITTED OUT

English Attempts to Ridicule the Movement.

Excitement in Regard to the Confederate Loan.

ast two P. M. of the 5th and Londonderry on the 6th

ting had been called at London of persons in

ate Terpsichore by a seventy-five pounder.

as in session at Sheffield. Lord Brougham presided.

The new steamer Java of the Cunard line had arrived

rived out on the 3d inst.

The Excitement in Regard to the Con

bation can be too great for levity which admits such im ons on the general authority of the New York

The London Morning Star, having included Mr. Gladstone in the list, and called on him for explanation, publishes the following laconic telegram from that gentleman at Liverpool:-The Chancellor of the Exchequer to the Editor of the

Biar;—
I see my name placed on the Confederate loan list.

Peace to remove it.

Hon. Eveylen Ashyly writes to the London Times that

writes to that journal that he never had and never ap-plied for any of the loan, and that if the rest of the liss like that which refers to him there is no dependence to be placed upon it.

Mr. Laird authorizes the Liverpool papers to say that

be never sold or was interested in any of that stock.

## THE FENIANS.

More Arrests of Suspected Fenjans. The Fepian arrests continued. The total in all place

The examination of the Fenians at Dublin was con luded on the 2d. The additional evidence developed committed for trial for high treason. The prisoners de-aled the imputations that an indiscriminate slaughter of the higher classes was ever meditated. Arrests con-tinued in various parts of the interior.

A suspicious Vessels Hovering About the Coast.

A suspicious vessel, bearing the American flag and supposed to be one of those expected with arms, had appeared off Queenstown; but she again put to sea.

A strange vessel was said to have sent a letter on shore, which was opened and found to contain a bill for £1,000 sterling in favor of a member of the Fenian organization.

a printer. The letter addressed to General Meagher, which appeared to be a voluminous document, was not reed.

Later in the day another arrest was made near the city, the prisoner being the reader of the late Irich People. It appears that in consequence of information received by Superintendent Ryan, of the G, or detective division, to the effect that some person or persons connected with the Fentas configuracy were secreted in Merricon Heuse, Merrion view avenue, that officer directed Acting Inspectors Hughes, Smollen, Dawson, Glies, King, M'Dermott, Wolfe and Rothery, to proceed at three o'clock yesterday afternoon to ascertain if such were the fact. On arriving at the locality indicated they found the house apparently unoccupied, the doors and window shutters being all closed. Having surrounded the premises front and rear, so as to cut off all escape, one of the detectives sought admission at the hall door, and on knocking a man made his appearance as one of the back windows, but, observing that the police had taken up a position on all sides of the house, he jumped out of the window on the states of the shed beneath, when he wes arrested by Rothery. At the sant moment the hall door was broken into, and presension taken of the house. A search having been instituted, sothing was found in the place except a bed, which was laid on the floor, and several minor articles of furniture. The occupant of the house turned out to be man as medical student, and who is appeared, had been regreted there since Sunder' of the Trish People, gird on the day the province select the stad and materials of that he day the province select the stad and materials of that he day the police select the stad and materials of that

The patient dint and powder shock Can blast an empire fike a rock.—Headas Davis."

Then there is a wood-cut of an Irish harp, and the motto "Erin go bragh." The imprint is, "Philadelphia. James Gibbons, printer, 313 Chestnut street, 1863."

Mony of the names are those of officers in the federal army.

The reason assigned is that vessels have left American ports with arms, ammunition and uniforms for the Iri-h Fenians to be landed on this coast.

ARREST OF AN AMERICAN COLONEL.

[From the Clonmel Chronicle.]

On Friday morning, at about one or two o'clock, when all in Clogheen were supposed to be at rest, Mr. E. R. Warburton, R. M., drove in from Cahin, and having obtained the assistance of Mr. Hensworth, County Inspector (who happened to be staying that night at Clogheen), Mr. Greer, S. I., head coustable Ransome, and a party of the police, proceeded to the house of Mr. Jeremiah O'Brien, postmaster, and there arrested a smart, active looking young man, named J. W. Byron, whose uniform, hanging by his bedside, together with certain documents found in his possession when his portmanteau was searched, preclaimed him to be a colonel of the United States srmy. Drill books were found with him, and "Colonel" Byron was taken into custode. It appears that he left Clogheen a few years ago in humble circumstances, and about a month or six weeks since returned wealthy and a commissioned officer of the federal army. He has been going through several of the adjacent towns, and spont a week in Chomel, with what object we are not informed. He has been spending his money freely. Yesterday "Colonel" Byron was brought before Lord Linsmore, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Taylor and Captain Mulcashy, magistrates, who, having investigated the accusation against him, allowed him to be discharged on giving solvent bail, himself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each, to appear within a week to answer the charges preferred against him. Bail was at once procured. Lord Linsmore and his brother magistrates are taking all possible means to bring to justice persons supposed to be connected with the Fenian novement conspiracy in the locality of Clogheen. There is survey will will be to town in this or other counties which has not its Byrons and its Gleenes,—expresentatives of the various grounded of the united States army.

SEARCHING AMERICAN BAGGAGE.

Scizing a Steamer-A Profitless Scare.

The steamer Collins, which had arrived from St. Nazaire at Liverpool, was seized by the customs authorities at the latter port, the officers having discovered one hundred and twenty tons of shot and shells in the hold which did not appear in the manifest, and of which R is said no satisfactory account could be given.

This affair was of course at once connected with the Fenian movement; but it subsequently turned out that the authorities were at fault—that the shot and shell were duly entered in the ship's papers, and the vessel was accordingly released. It is said the seizure took place in consequence of a communication from the British Consul at St. Nazaire.

place in consequence of a communication from the British Consul at St. Nazaire.

Why the Fenian Prisoners were Remained.

[From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.]

The authorities have again postponed the full investigation into the charges against the Fenian "leaders," on the pies that "the Crown, so yet prepared" to enter on the prosecution. That the Crown was prepared to prosecute is pretty evident from the fact that the Crown proceeded to arrest. We do not, therefore, attach much weight to the alleged unpreparedness of the Crown to "go on." Two other causes have probably more influence on the Crown; and, however annoying and irritating the result may be to the prisoners, we feel persuaded that delay will prove beneficial to them and have a satisfactory influence on the country. The real cause of the "delay" we believe to be a desire on the part of the Crown not hastily to put these foolish men on their trial, at a time when the almost panic that was excited by the announcement that a treasonable conspiracy had been discovered must projudicially affect them. The effect of the delay on the public mind will be to calm down the first outburst of indignation, and the real insignificance of the movement being gradually developed by time a feeling of pity for the fallies of the projectory will be instituted in the present demand for maintainty will work mercifult for the prisoners. There appears, however, if work have columizered to "split" are so a tye last the Crown officers are perplaced, and know not 1 as to make a selection between the various applicants. It is said that the numbers of the brostopy-ment it is said that the numbers of the prisoners. There appears, however, if when he first the prisoners. There appears, however, if when he first prisoners are perplaced, and know not 1 as to make a selection between the various applicants. Is moral effect of this baseness on the part of the informers will be useful hereafter, and may tend to induce others who may be tempted to join in sucret confederations to distra

Government at the Bottom of the Plot.
[Dublin correspondence of Pall Mail Gazette.]
It is understood that all the recent arrests have been

British Ricicule of the Movement.

[From the London Times, Sept. 30.]

The unlucky Fernians must just now be sorely discouraged. Not their romantic name, nor their impessing numbers, nor their imysterious organization, nor their grand purpose have availed to rouse the admirat on or sympathy of the world. Now that the Irish police have come down upon them every one has his fling at them. The priests denounce them with the vigorous and telling rhetoric of their order; the farmers will have nothing to do with them; newspapers which might have been counted upon to defend Ireland against the Saxon exhaust the vocabilary of contempt against the toc egger revolutionists. They are fools, ninnies, mere ratilors and shophoys playing at treason; their impudence in pretending to represent Ireland is unbearable, and anything they may get at the next Assizes will be richly deserved. But this is not all. Even the land which is the birthpi ce of Fenianism repositates them. Not only is the American government raspected of being guilty of friendly intentions towards England, but leading sars in the States and important organs of opinion declare Fenianism to be an important organs of opinion declare Fenianism to be an important organs and some collapsed, the I aders are in custody and in a fairway to conviction; their followers are covered with ficule, a thing that an Irishman thats hard to bear. All the politicians, liberal or tory, hasten to assure us that the peeple connected with the movement were of toa

still, we have Fenantism, the eary degr of receive in, uncountry of the name of an organization, and utterly contemptible.

The bolk of the Irish people who have gone to America have prospered too well to care to return to the "ould country" and exchange plenty for poverty. They will subscribe to treason, but the very last thing they will do is to join in a fillibustering expedition to Ireland. Pad dy at home knows of the prosperity of his cousin or brother in America, and following his example, however he may cheer treasonable "bosh," and dabble in illigal societies, the last thing jie contemplates is to light for the so called liberty of his country. His great aim, his abiding hope, is to be able to sail from its loved shores (sive him money for a rifle and he will invest it in a passage ticket. The Brotherhood in America proclaims the might and power of the Brotherhood in Ireland. The Brotherhood in Ireland. The Brotherhood in Ireland. The Brotherhood in Ireland, the Brotherhood in Ireland, and hopeth ail things from it. The mutual delusion is thus kept up. Both parties are willing and anxious that the Saxon cat should be belled; but who is to do it? Not we on this side of the Atlantic; and we may rest assured that, the bunking of the New York press to the contrary notwithstanding. American Fenicanium will prove to be of the same nature, and not one whit more alarming or terrible.

[From the Saturday Review.]

There are facts enough disclosed already to show that the presont distemper is the most insignificant manifestation of Frish disaffection which has ever called for government interference. It is likely enough that a few discharged soldiers from America may have belped to stir up the movement with promises of a Yankee invasion, or at any rate of a descent upon their old home by the Hibernian soldiers who have come out of the war with their lives.

It is remarkable, however, that anong all the arrests

or at any rate of a descent upon their out nome by an Hibernian soldiers who have come out of the war with their lives.

It is remarkable, however, that among all the arrests as yet published there is no trace of any considerable infusion of returned soldiers, though two men in a British regiment have been arrested for putting their names on the Fenian roll. Besides these men, and the tailor commanding, there are bricklayers and watermen, clerks and printers in abundance, with of course one journalist to do the felony in the Iriah Peeple, which is a feeble reproduction of the once famous Nation. A stray militiaman or two may be noticed in the lists, but nome of the Transatlantic branch of the society which was supposed to have attained the most formidable dimensions; and in the whole catalogue there is not one man of descation and position, to play over again the mock-heroic part to which poor silly Smith O'Brien was prompted by his inordinate vanity.

and parition, to play over again the mock-heroic part to which poor silly Smith O'Brien was prompted by his inordinate vanity.

(From the London Examiner.)

"John Carmody, a plasterer, has been arrested at Cork." There must be famine indeed in the news larder when we can make much of the gift of such a small morsel of victual. But John Carmody was a Fenian. And though your Fenian runs small, he is a very beccarico for a mouthful. He is dainty. There is a reiishing taint in him of treason. Why, the other day there was nothing but a bit of cloped groom in the pantry, the next thing to mere horsefiesh, and we had to cut and come again at him. The public instructor had something to put in his mouth as long as the groom lasted; but his bones were picked dry, and the cupboard was bare again, when there came in the delicious supply of small Fenians. A railway porter has just been arrested in England. Also a bookbinder, who once kept an old book stall, is arrested on charge of high treason. Why, the detectives may be here in London on the track of our own cat's-meat man, and we may write to the Times that thrice the brindled cat hath mewed because the cat's meat has not come, the police have seized the traitor's cart and sem him to the Tower, "the arrest being made so promptly and quietty as to create no sensation, and the prisoner being taken through the streets without attracting crowda." That the government, in its recent action against a miserable set of knawes and the poor blockheads they mislead, has acted on suglicient knowledge and with sound discretion we have no reason to doubt. But let nobody measure the importance of the question in the public mind by the space given to it in the public mind by the

The markets are improving.

Bonnay, Sept. 26, 1865.

Cotton is excited. Goods and twist are improving.

LIVERTOOL PROVISION MARKET, OCT. 5.

The Market is firm. Bigland, Ayths & Co. and other report:—Reef firm; the fine qualities have improve most. Pork—Stock scarce; holders demand an advance Bacon quiet and steady. Lard firm. Butter tends upwards. Provisions remain firm on the 6th.

LIVERTOOL PRODUCE MARKET, CCT. 5.
llow tends upwards. Sugar firm. Coffee steady
inactive. Ashes quiet and steady. Rosin—Saill. Spirits turpentine inactive. Petrol-um steady.

19 jul. 4 2c. 11d. for refined.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, OCT. 6. The advices from Manchester are favorable. Tell is from and prices are still advancing.

#### NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

egroes who have cohabited together six months legally

war debt, but it was defeated by fifty-two to sixty two. Before any action was taken on the question the conven-

Ratzegn, Oct. 15, 1865. The Convention yesterday continued the discussion of the State debt, though the question was thought to have been disposed of on the previous day. A resolution was passed requesting the President to re-move all negre troops from the State.

## THE LATEST RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

LANCASTER, Pa., Oct. 15, 1865.

The following is a list of the killed by the accident yes-Mrs. Barr, wife of James P. Barr, of Pittsburg. Sarah Willet, of New Cumberland, Pa.

Colonel Butler and wife, of Lewiston, Pa. W. H. Butler, clerk in the Surveyor General's office of Cennsylvania.

Mrs. Uretta, or Getta, of Milwaukee. Ope lady, unknown. Two girls, ten and fifteen years old, unknown The bodies of those identified have been sent home to

LANCASTER, Oct. 15, 1865.

Mrs. Ann D. Barr, killed, was the wife of Hon. James P. Barr, of Pittsburg, Surveyor General of Pennsylvania.

their father died in the South, and that they were on

their way to visit an aunt in Philadelphia, whose name supposed to be recently from California, have not yet een recognized. One of the girls appears to be about

fifteen years old; the other about nine. All the bodies, except that of Mrs. Getta and three children, which have not been identified, have been sent to their relatives. The others have been temporarily de-

posited in a receiving vault. was somewhat injured internally.

The train was on schedule time, 2nd running at the usual rate of speed. The breaking of the axle, which

appears to have been an unavoidable occurrence, was the cause of the accident. remitting in their efforts to relieve the wounded and in endeavoring to identify the dead. The Solicitor of the

identify the unfortunate dead.

PHILADRIPHIA, Oct. 15, 1865.

A despaich from Lancaster gives the following explanation of the cause of the accident:—resterday afternoon as the day express train going East on the Pennsylvania Railroad was within four miles of this city, an axie of the third passenger car broke, part of which struck the bot tom of the car near the front end and tore out part of the bottom, precipitating the occupants of three seats or each side to the ground, and they were run over by the wheels of the rear truck. Eight persons were killed out right, and another died some hours afterwards.

## Railroad Travel Obstructed.

Bosros, Oct. 16, 1865.

The burning of a bridge at Stamford, Conn., delayed be mail to be from Nov. the mail train from New York last night, and it has not

arrived up to this evening.

A northeasterly rain storm commenced early this morning, with prospects of continuance.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Approaching State and Congres-Who and What They Are and Have Been, &c.
OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 7, 1865.

is expected of that body to order an election to take place early in November for members of the United States It appears to be generally conceded by all sections that

several years in the State Legislature with distinguished ability. His large legal knowledge, conservative

Congress. Captain Henry Buist is a candidate for the State Senate from Charleston.

For Mayor and Aldermen takes place on the first Monday in November. Carles Macbeth, but recently reinstated in office, it is reported declines a re-election. This is to be regretted, as Mr. Macbeth's experience and high administrative abilities make him the most suitable person for the office. The duties of the next Mayor will be of an extremely ardeen and delicate nature, especially should he be clothed with full authority to administer between whites and blacks. The candidates for the Mayorally are Colonel P. 2. Gaillard, the old commanding officer of the famous Charleston bottallon, afterwaris in creased and organized into the Twenty-seventh regiment of Fouth Carolina Volunteers; Colonel A. V. Andrews, former President of the Chamber of Commerce and a man of distinguished ability; Captain W. J. Gayer, rebell Provost Marshal of Charleston during the siege, and Mr. J. M. Esson, a leading mechanic and builder of the iron-clad ram Carolinas to take the lead.

12-coyrastor Alexa.

has been nominated in our daily pagers as candidate for Congress. It is not known whether he will accept the nomination, but no one would meet with a more heariy and universal support.

A GANG OF TRIUNE.

some forty in number, have been arrested within the last week. Geperal Remett has precived information.

Major tuber last evening by the band of the Forty-seventh Fennsylvania.

THE COSTON MARKET
has been active during the week, the receipts being eighty seven bates of Sea Island and two thousand seven hundred and sixty-five bides of upland. The quotations are 35c, a 40c, from ordinary to good middling.

THE MULTARY GISSES
of the districts is nearly completed. In Kenshaw district three hundred contracts, signed by nearly four thousand freedmen, have been approved. In Clarendon district the following is the result of the military statistical report:—Number of planters, 229: number of across 196,387; number in cotton, 586; in corn, 19.573; in wheat, 587; in peas, 13,337; in potators, 1,797; in sergham, 267; number of working hands, 2,569; number of non-producers, 2,560. How are the freedmen working? Answer-food, 69; fair, 46; bad, 21. The planters have made contracts, and the crops are reported:—Good, 64; fair, 63; bad, 11. Treatment of freedmen.—Good, 28; fair, 7; bad, 1.

THE IMPORTATION OF RICE
has been commenced by an enterprising capitalist here, who has already received a consignment of East India rice. This is somewhat of a novelty for a rice country, but is an indication of the poor prospects of any rice crop next year from this section.

WILLIAM GILLMONE SIZMS

but is an indication of the poor prospects of any rec-crop next year from this section.

WILLIAM CILLMORK SIMS
has retired from the editorial control of the Columbia

Phones, and is engaged in writing up "Recollections
and Reminiscences of the War."

# NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Fifty-four Lives Lost by the Explosion of the Yo Semite-Additional Names of

The less of life by the explosion of the boiler of the steamer Yo Semite proves greater than at first reported. Twenty-two whites and thirty-two Chinamen were names of the killed are James H. Barnes, of New Hamp shire; Henry M. Dakin, of New York; Louis Lillie the

Business is rather quiet; high prices and a limited con-

sumption check speculation.

Receipts of treasure for nine months, \$45,000,000; gain over the same period of last year, \$2,000,000. The coinage at the mint for the last nine months foots up

Breadstuffs unchanged. Part of a cargo of barley has been purchased for New York at one cent per pound. Wool firm at 18c. a 20c.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—The cripple race, which created so much interest on Saturday last, will be repeated to day. The manufacturers of other artificial legs will compete with Mr. Marks for the laurels he gained on that day. Dodworth's full band will be present.

THE APPROACHING BALLOON WEDDING, -Arrangements are being rapidly completed by Professor Lowe so that the balloon bridal may take place in the early part of the week. The car, which is built with the greatest regard to strength and solidity, has been completed and is being upholstered. The Professor has been inundated with applications from all quarters for the honor of being the first married in it. He has, however, fixed on the intended happy couple. They are, of course, chosen from the aristocratic classes, and if their ascent is as good as the descent they claim, they will have a pleas-ant tour.

FATAL RESULT OF A MISTARE. - Yesterday Hugh Parker who had fallen from a car and distocated his shoulder, was taken into the drug store of Dr. O'Reilly, No. 92 Fourth street, for the purpose of having it set. The clerk, James Dowd, administered to him a dose of chloroform, and he died while under its influence. Deceased was a native of Ireland, aged sixty years, and resided at No. 15 Seventh street. Coroner Wildey was notified to hold an inquest.

Coughlin last night became engaged in a quarrel in the porter house of Andrew Welsh, No. 133 avenue D, and porter house of Andrew Weish, No. 133 avenue D, and Coughlin was shot by his opponent in the fleshy part of the thigh, inflicting a severe wound. McCauley then fied. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

### POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

the Executive to restore to them civil governments? After mature considerations, the President concluded it to be his duty to adopt the latter course, and I am estie-fled that in doing so he has acted wicely. Military rule will not be in demand by the people of the United States one moment longer than there is an above the executive of the course, in the property of the United States one moment longer than there is an above the terms on which they could be restored to the Union, would have been too severe a strain upon our republican institutions and too expensive for the present condition of the Treasury. The President has therefore gone to work to restore the Union by the new, from the account of the Treasury. The President has therefore gone to work to restore the Union by the new, from the account of a partien of these who have been recently in arms to certhrane it. The experiment may be regarded as a dangerous one, but it well be proced. I apprehend, to have been a judicious one. Never were a people so disgusted with the work of their own hands as were the great mass of the people of the South—even before the collapse of the rebellion—with the government which was attempted to be set up by the overthrow of the government of their forefathers. Never were a people so completely subjugated as the people of the rebel States. I have met a great many of those whom the President is using in his restoration policy, and they have impressed most invorably. I believe them to be housed in taking the amnesty oath, and in their pledges of fidelity to the considerion and the Union. Savery has perished—this all acknowledge—and with it has gone down the docuring of secession. State covereignty has been discussed in Congress, before courts, in the public journals and among the people, and at last, when madness ruled the hour, this question was submitted to the final arbitrament of the sword. The question, as all admit has been fairly and definitely decided, and from this decision of the sword there will be no appeal. It is Trial of Emerson Etheridge.

The court for the trial of Emerson Etheridge is now in ession at Columbus, Ky. Etheridge stated he had no objection to any member of the Court, and wished to act as his own counsel. He asked the Court to grant him time to file his own plea against jurisdiction, &c. On the second day of the trial Emerson Etheridge

the accused, who had been permitted to plead his own case, rend a plea denying the jurisdiction of the Commission, which the Court overruled, upon which Etheridge filed an exception to the ruling. He then plead not guilty to all the charges and specifications, except the second specification and second charge, to which be plead guilty, and the Court allowed him to introduce the whole letter from which the extract was made. This letter is known as the "Presden letter," dated June 28, in which he made the declaration that Tennessee had no law but force, and no semblance to civil government, State or federal, but a usurpation enforced by the bayonets of negroes. After